



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Bloody Battle Reported at Tours.

The Result not yet Made Known.

Ambulances Sent to the Front.

MISCELLANY.

WHY THE ARMISTICE FAILED.

A Free Election Guaranteed by the Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—In explaining the failure of the armistice the French Government declared its inability to accept the terms requiring a condition of *status quo*.

Bismarck then proposed that the French name the time for holding the election, the Germans promising a free election even in the territory now occupied. Thiers withdrew to the outskirts to consult Favre and Trochu, but returned without the power to accept the Prussian proposition.

Tours, Nov. 8.—The Paris journals of the 6th inst. say of the three armies in Paris: Two are intended for service outside the walls, Clement Thomas commands one and Bouchard the other. Trochu commands the army within the walls and is commander-in-chief.

It is reported that the Prussian government of Lorraine taxes the families of absent males 50 francs per day. The Prussians continue to compel prominent citizens to ride upon the engines, to protect trains.

The barbarity of the invaders is increasing.

A decree has been issued ordering all soldiers who escaped from Sedan to return to duty within eight days.

Tours, Nov. 4.—All the journals praise Trochu's conduct, and express the conviction that he will suppress all future disturbances. He will doubtless receive an immense vote of appreciation from the Parisians, which has been ordered.

It is reported that the Austrian representative here denies the alliance between Prussia and Austria.

The new Turkish Minister submitted his credentials to the Czar to-day. It is generally understood that the relations between Turkey and Russia are closer.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Prim, in his speech before the Cortes, said he regretted the consequences of the Hohenzollern candidature, and he formally presented Austria.

Castellar's proposition ensuring the Ministry was lost by a vote of 122 to 44.

The final election of King occurs on the 15th inst.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Regarding the candidature of Aosta, Admiral Topete favors Montpensier, and Gen. Concha favors Espartero. They and other deputies will not vote for or lend their swords to a foreigner.

The Marquis of Santa Cruz says the liberal union party is undecided upon the Italian candidature.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The official report of the capture of Dijon states that a great portion of the town was burned.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An armistice for 25 days has been concluded between the belligerents.

The National Guards and Guard Mobiles at Biscan refused to fight under Garibaldi.

Tours, Nov. 5.—Bismarck and Moltke have signed for Prussia. Trochu, and others of the Provisional Government at Paris, have signed in behalf of France.

The armistice commenced November 4th, and ends November 28th.

A decree has been issued, enrolling and mobilizing married men and widowers between the ages of twenty and forty.

The Government cares for the destitute families, and adopts the children of those killed.

The organization is entrusted to the Prefects, and must be completed by November 19th. Each department must furnish one field battery to every one hundred thousand inhabitants.

It has been agreed that Paris shall receive supplies during the armistice.

Cluseret has assumed command of the National Guard at Versailles. It was thought the election on Sunday would displace him.

It is stated that Jules Favre reiterates that the Government will not cede territory as the price of peace.

New York, Nov. 8.—A special to the Tribune from Blois, says the Army of the Loire is falling back towards Blois.

It is reported that the Prussians have been reinforced by 40,000 men from Metz. The French will not fight, unless they are attacked.

The Government, fearing the effect of reverses, will risk nothing towards relieving Paris for six weeks.

The army equals the Prussian army immediately in front of the city, but there is a lack of confidence among the men and a want of sympathy among the officers with the present Government.

Much distrust and dislike of the Government exists in the neighboring districts.

Tours, Nov. 8.—Evening.—A general battle was fought to-day near Orleans. All the ambulances here have been sent to the front. No news of the result.

The London Times this morning has reason to believe that the bombardment will not begin for two weeks. The King is reluctant to destroy so great a city, and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

The French fortress at Belfast was invested on the 3d.

The Prussians have occupied New Briceville.

Verdon has capitulated.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SELMA, Nov. 5.—This evening a quarrel, pending all day, between Jack Baxter, white, and Alf Granger, colored, both brick-masons, culminated in the latter being shot and killed. Baxter surrendered to Marshal Waite, from whom he was taken by an improvised mob of negroes, beaten, stripped, dragged through the streets, and left for dead.

Through the influence of Colonel Pittes and others the whites, who had gathered around on hearing of the affair, were restrained from attacking the negroes. A strong posse under Col. Pittes was summoned by the Sheriff, by whom the body of Baxter was taken from the negroes and the mob dispersed without violence.

The city is quiet to-night. Court is in session, and the rioters will be arrested and punished according to law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The point upon which Thiers was recalled and the armistice failed is said to be that Bismarck wanted guarantees for the cession of territory, which the Paris government refused.

The general Prussian minister at London says the struggle must continue all winter.

There was a serious engagement yesterday on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Losne. The Prussians, though using artillery and mitrailleuses, had gained no ground at seven o'clock in the evening. French troops foiled the Prussian attempt to cross the Saone.

Yarmouth, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed to enter the North German Confederacy. Bavaria demands a separate treaty with the military and diplomatic sovereignty.

REIMS, Nov. 7.—The Prussian government of Lorraine has ordered a census of all persons subject to military duty, prescribing severe penalties for evasion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Baron Geralt, the North German Minister here, has advised that the negotiations for an armistice have been broken.

The French dispatch, that Thiers had been recalled to Paris, is thus officially confirmed, and the continuance of the war is certain.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—Last night the jury in the case of John H. Sands, implicated with ex-Mayor Caboon in the Haunted House fraud, sent him to the penitentiary for five years. Sands was an ex-Confederate captain and commanded a battery of artillery until the war ended.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 6.—Arrived—the brig Laura, from Santos for orders, and not the Cascaela as reported last night.

Two companies of artillery from this port left this morning on the steamer Banks for Richmond to remain during the election.

Tours, November 7.—The *Moniteur* says that, as Prussia would consent neither to the revivification of Paris, nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote, she must assume the responsibility for the continuation of the war.

Prussia, not France, has refused the armistice.

All the journals censure Bismarck, who, while pretending to negotiate for peace, gained time and withheld the offensive operations of the army of the Loire.

The postal department is organizing a pigeon mail service from Tours to Paris.

Severe measures to enforce discipline have had the best effect upon the army.

LONDON, November 7.—The French Government has ordered the arrest of Bazaine and staff wherever found.

The troops in Paris have been divided into three armies, one of which is called *Garde Nationale*.

Nine thousand Spanish soldiers are preparing to leave Madrid for Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Major General Shaler, commanding the first division of the State militia, has issued the following general orders, by direction of His Excellency John Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief:

"It is announced that certain officers of the United States and of the State, charged with important items in reference to the conduct of the election, have fully agreed upon measures which it is confidently believed will render all military interference wholly unnecessary; yet, as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered that the services of this division be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day—November 8th. The established signal of 12 strokes repeated four times, by the fire department, will be sounded. Thereupon, the infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at the respective armories in fatigue dress, and brigade and battery commanders report in person to these headquarters. Regimental commanders will see that the formation takes place at once, and the men keep within their armories ready for instant service."

The commanding officer at New Orleans has been ordered to employ troops, if necessary, to enforce the election laws.

Secretary Boutwell writes that his Department will co-operate with the Governors who have called a National Immigration Convention.

Three important cases are set for an early hearing at the December term of the Supreme Court. The first involves the constitutionality of the cotton tax law, and will be argued by Judge Curtis and Mr. Evans against the Government. The second involves the constitutionality of the confederation acts. This case will be conducted by Messrs. Curtis and Cushing against the United States. The third comes from Kentucky, and involves the civil rights bill—the special case being a white man tried in a United States Court for the murder of a negro. Judge Black appears against the Government, and will hold that it is unconstitutional to try in a United States Court a citizen of a State for murder when the State Courts are open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The report reaches here that Placido Vega was assassinated at Tepece.

Mrs. Laura A. Fair shot A. P. Crittenden, Reporter of the Supreme Court of California, through the lungs. Wound probably fatal.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

Returns from Knox County and Various Points in East Tennessee and Elsewhere.

	WISNER.	BROWN.	MAYNARD.	BLISS.	STALEY.	WISNER.	McGEE.	WELLS.	COOPER.	HAMMER.	SUBSCRIPTION.	NO SUBSCRIPTION.
2d Ward.....	151	171	162	162	154	165	187	48	158	153	316	1
3d ".....	87	142	87	142	88	141	171	21	92	137	227	4
4th ".....	158	150	161	150	158	148	221	40	158	146	283	13
9th ".....	101	23	102	26	102	24	28	29	98	23	116	6
2d Dist. (Knox).....	181	232	180	232	181	229	288	45	176	230	332	28
3d ".....	68	89	68	89	68	89	71	68	89	128	6	6
4th ".....	60	10	62	10	62	7	8	6	11	12	46	6
5th ".....	73	4	73	6	73	6	15	73	6	12	64	8
6th ".....	28	27	29	27	29	30	35	28	36	62	8	8
7th ".....	47	63	48	68	42	41	41	40	40	55	45	45
8th ".....	21	42	21	42	18	42	42	18	42	8	48	48
9th ".....	94	179	94	182	91	182	176	93	182	85	165	165
10th ".....	68	81	64	83	68	82	85	68	82	56	88	88
11th ".....	37	65	37	66	38	66	69	37	66	61	36	2
12th ".....	122	136	122	136	119	136	139	122	136	119	136	136
13th District.....	76	11	73	12	75	11	14	73	12	89	12	12
14th ".....	68	15	64	27	66	20	25	63	25	96	2	2
15th ".....	69	18	72	26	69	26	47	71	24	96	2	2
16th ".....	116	41	115	45	16	41	108	112	39	52	96	96
17th ".....	43	69	38	74	42	70	86	40	73	70	39	39
18th ".....	31	73	32	72	31	73	79	32	70	74	38	38
19th ".....	48	66	48	56	48	54	55	42	61	45	55	55
20th ".....	48	66	48	56	48	54	55	42	61	45	55	55
21st ".....	85	3	78	14	63	7	19	27	43	85	6	6
Total.....	1928	1701	1900	1819	1800	1732	2017	285	1851	1768	2577	905

Special Dispatches to the Chronicle.

HOME NEWS.

Vote of London.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—London gives Wisner 98; Brown, 97; Maynard, 96; Bliss, 104; Staley, 80; Wells, 113. For County Representative, Walter H. Harrison 68.

Vote of Athens.

ATHENS, Nov. 8.—The vote of Athens is as follows: Wisner, 179; Brown, 181; Maynard, 174; Bliss, 129; Vaughn, 131; Lowery, 181; Magill, 182; Humphreys, 127; Radd, 172; Allen, 123.

Vote of Sweetwater.

SWEETWATER, Nov. 8.—The following is the vote of Sweetwater: Brown, 119; Wisner, 94; Bradford, 123; Maynard, 98; Vaughn, 197; Lowery, 40.

Vote of Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, Nov. 8.—The vote of Morristown is as follows: Brown, 204; Wisner, 129; White, 123; Butler, 125; Taylor, 84; Netherland, 169; Rogers, 63. The Conservative vote has fallen off about 60.

Vote of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 8.—The election passed off quiet. There was a full vote cast in the city in consequence of the removal of the county site to Chattanooga. Wisner's majority in the city is 250. Slake is one hundred ahead of the ticket. The county has gone Republican by three to five hundred majority. The county site voted to Chattanooga without doubt. The majority in Chattanooga will certainly elect a Republican Senator, probably Flourer and Representative.

Vote of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—From the best estimate that can be made Maynard has a majority of over 100 votes in Bradley county.

Vote of Jonesboro.

JONESBORO, Nov. 8.—There are but five districts heard from. The vote stands as follows: Brown, 202; Wisner, 228; Butler, 200; White, 235; Taylor, 115; Rogers, 155; Reeves, 230. Butler will carry the county by a good majority.

Vote of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—Brown carries the city. Prosser gets a majority of the votes in the city. The Democratic vote is about evenly divided between Peyton and Golliday. Prosser runs ahead of his ticket. The election was very quiet, with no disturbance. Prosser carries the 17th district (Edgewood). Some think Prosser is elected, but that is hardly probable. The Democrats concede that Wisner gets a better vote than they expected.

Vote of Jefferson County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Madison County.

MADISON COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Davidson County.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Shelby County.

SHELBY COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Clark County.

CLARK COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Montgomery County.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Lincoln County.

LINCOLN COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Wayne County.

WAYNE COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Franklin County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Giles County.

GILES COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Hancock County.

HANCOCK COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Vote of Morgan County.

MORGAN COUNTY, Nov. 8.—The vote of this county stands: Prosser, 1,146; Peyton, 736; Golliday, 981, with 100 wards to hear from, which are sure for Prosser.

Tom Brown's Tribute to American Hospitality.

Thomas Hughes, M. P., otherwise "Tom Brown," remarked in the prelude to his lecture in Boston, the other evening, that he had been overwhelmed with kindness in this country. "Everywhere," said he, "I have been carried about to places of interest in the neighborhood, lodged, boarded and cared for as if I had been a dear relative returning from long absence. However demoralized an Englishman may become in his own country, there is always one place in his social moral which he clings to with the utmost tenacity—and that is, paying his own postage stamps. My hold even on this last straw is sadly relaxed. I am obliged to keep vigilant watch of my letters to hinder their being stamped and posted for me by invisible hands. I never before have so fully realized the truth of these assertions of your learned and pious fellow-citizens Rev. Mr. Wilbur, whose invectives have been a source of much delight to us for many years, when he says somewhere: 'I think I could go near to be a perfect Christian if I were always a visitor at a house of some hospitable friend; I can show a great deal of self-denial where the best of everything is urged upon me with friendly importunity. It is not so very hard to turn the other cheek for a kiss.' Good-humored, but honest, earnest words. Yet he stood up like a man for his country, believing it, as he should have believed it, a little better than any other country in the world.

The Drunkard's Soliloquy.

Having passed by the inn, I observed some one at a short distance, beneath a lofty buttonwood, apparently holding a dialogue with himself, and heard the following:

"Who am I? Age, and what am I, but a wretched outcast, shunned and despised by the wise and good? My estate wasted; constitution destroyed; affairs in ruin; friends abandoned; children naked and hungry; wife in tears, and comfortless; appetite gone; visage bloated and disgusting; hands and knees tremulous; reason deluded; and manners become vile; character annihilated. My companions pass by me like strangers; I am tormented by disease; harassed by law-suits; teased by creditors; collared by sheriffs; mocked and hunted by tramps and blackguards. I am a hated, filthy sot—companion only to the lowest brute. Nay, the vile brute is exalted, is noble compared to a wretch like me! In all that is esteemed honorable, respectable and worthy in society, I am the more child of a creature; the very paltry dregs of abominable! Cursed intemperance, these are thy fruits! Oppressed nature can hold no longer; she is about to resign her worthless charge. The horrid grave opens upon me and yawns for its prey! Despair seizes me; my brain is on fire. Away, then, let me hasten and sink unremembered, down, down, down. 'Father, oh, father!' exclaimed a sudden and wild voice. The knife fell to the ground and a ragged though lovely boy, rushed into his embrace.

Beecher on Baptism.

Yesterday morning Mr. Beecher preached to a large audience at Plymouth Church, with every observation of economy of space, could accommodate. In place of the flowers which usually grace the platform, autumnal foliage on one side, and berries of red, blue and brown on the other, were substituted. Before the hymn preceding the sermon, Mr. Beecher said he had fixed Friday next for the

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION.

of any person who would to him. I am sometimes asked, said Mr. Beecher, if I baptize persons who are not to be communicants of this church, and persons who are already members of other churches who desire to remain so; persons who have a trouble of conscience on the subject of the ordinance of Baptism. My reply is, in the name of the Lord, "Yes." I baptize any body who wants to be baptized, and who is attempting to live in accordance with the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ. If you are a Roman Catholic I will unite Protestantism with Roman Catholicism, and won't say a word to your pastor about it. If there be any here who feel that they would rather be baptized as their parents were, by immersion,

I WILL BAPTIZE THEM.

Baptism is not a charm; it is a sign, a mere emblem, and any body who takes that as an emblem of Christianity, I will baptize them. "What will you baptize me twice?" I would baptize you fifty times. And the idea that a person should only be baptized once is a part of the medieval notions. And if there are any persons who feel that a load would be lifted from their minds by baptism by immersion, they have only to indicate their wish to me and I will baptize them. I do it not because I think a man should be on right terms with his conscience rather than with any technical ordinance, which is but an outside theory.

WARREN, U. S.—The editor of a religious weekly published in Arkansas uses the following mild illustration in setting forth the disadvantages of an ungodly life: "Suppose you should be taken down to hell and permitted to behold the terrible reality of suffering in red-hot iron; suppose you saw the smoking and frying spirits of your friends, writhing in the agony of actual combustion, and lifting up their voices for a drop of water to temper the heat of their swollen tongues; suppose you saw the winged cavalcade of devils hovering over them, spitting them upon heated iron-pieces and plastering their cracking and scurrying limbs with blistering brimstone; suppose you saw all this and had the terrible picture burned in your mortal memory—would you any longer go wandering along a highway with such a train of sinners when by a single effort into the shady by-paths of righteousness you might attain the unspeakable delights of heaven without it costing you a cent of the toll you now pay to Disease and Remorse?"